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OCTOBER 14, 1963

A LOOK AT TURKEY'S WHEAT FARMING AREA

U.S. SOVIET WHEAT HIGHLIGHTS

A COMEBACK FOR YUGOSLAV TOBACCO

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE

Including FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Including FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

OCTOBER 14, 1963

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The seed wheat being examined by these Turkish farmers at planting time has now grown into a promising crop.

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Highlights on

THE U.S.-SOVIET WHEAT SALE

On October 9, President Kennedy announced that export licenses would be granted to U.S. private traders for sales of wheat to the Soviet Union and various Eastern European countries. Inquiries in recent weeks have indicated that around 250 million bushels may be involved, with the Soviet Union apparently interested in about 150 million. Sales would be for American dollars or gold, either cash on delivery or normal commercial terms.

Sales of U.S. wheat within this quantity range could push U.S. 1963-64 exports to an alltime high of over 900 million bushels. At the time of going to press, export expectations already were unofficially estimated as well over the previous 718-million-bushel record.

* * * * *

Making the announcement at his press conference, the President said in part:

"Basically, the Soviet Union will be treated like any other cash customer in the world market who is willing and able to strike a bargain with private American merchants. While this wheat, like all wheat sold abroad, will be sold at the world price, which is the only way it could be sold, there is in such transactions no subsidy to the foreign purchaser; only a savings to the American taxpayer on wheat the Government has already purchased and stored at the higher domestic price which is maintained to assist our farmers.

"This transaction has obvious benefit for the United States. The sale of 4 million metric tons of wheat, for example, for an estimated $250 million, and additional sums from the use of American shipping, will benefit our balance of payments and gold reserves by that amount and substantially strengthen the economic outlook for those employed in producing, transporting, handling and loading farm products.

". . . This particular decision with respect to sales to the Soviet Union, which is not inconsistent with many smaller transactions over a long period of time, does not represent a new Soviet-American trade policy. That must await the settlement of many matters. But it does represent one more hopeful sign that a more peaceful world is both possible and beneficial to us all."

In answer to questions from the press, the President stressed that giving normal commercial credits to Russia would not violate the Johnson Act, because the transactions would not be government-to-government. The credit will be granted by banks. In the Canadian sale to the Russians, credit term provided for 25 percent in cash and the balance in equal installments over 18 months. However, the interest rates were apparently too high, and the Russians are paying up to 80 percent in cash. The President pointed out that the slightly higher U.S. rates might result in a very large percentage of cash payment.

* * * * *

On the same day, Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, speaking to a Report and Review meeting of farmers in North Platte, Neb., estimated that sales of wheat in the amounts discussed between the Russians and U.S. grain traders would save the U.S. taxpayer more than $200 million over the 5-year period for which the wheat could normally be expected to stay in government storage. This figure is based on the 26 cents per bushel per year it costs the government for storage, interest and handling.

Secretary Freeman emphasized that the American wheat farmer, whose price is supported at a level substantially above the world price, is the beneficiary of the subsidies paid on these sales. Because the U.S. farmer's domestic price is higher than the world price, foreign sales must be assisted by export payments—subsidies—to enable U.S. wheat to compete in the world market.

* * * * *

Canada, which sold the USSR 239 million bushels of wheat and flour in early September, has made another sale to the Soviet Bloc—a 3-year agreement with Bulgaria for 3.7 million bushels each year, plus a further 1.8 million bushels this crop year if Canada can supply it.

Canada has also agreed to sell 29.4 million bushels of wheat to Japan in equal installments over 8 months. There still remains the Canadian commitment for shipments of 18.5 million bushels of wheat to Communist China by January under the August agreement covering 112-187 million bushels over a 3-year period. All these exports are in addition to other commitments Canada has to its traditional customers.

* * * * *

Reports continue to come in on the world's wheat crops. Some look better now, some worse, depending mostly on the weather at harvesttime. But the highly unusual weather pattern of this crop year—heavy winterkill plus excessive rain at harvest in many areas—has been reflected in patterns of wheat trade that are unusual in volume, in timing, and in type of purchase.

The world wheat crop is now estimated at 8,350 million bushels—slightly higher than the September estimate. Reason for the rise is Canada's crop—now definitely in the record class at 719 million bushels. The U.S. crop of 1,134 million, though below the average of the preceding 5 years, brings U.S. supplies available for export and carryover well above 1.5 billion bushels. For the other two major producers—Argentina and Australia—the early outlook is good but no records are expected.

Our Trade With the Western Hemisphere

By GAE A. BENNETT
Regional Analysis Division
Economic Research Service

During fiscal 1963, U.S. agricultural exports to nations of the Western Hemisphere, for the first time, reached and passed the $1 billion mark. This was one-fifth of all U.S. agricultural commodities shipped abroad during the year.

In return, the United States took $1.8 billion worth of farm products from the Hemisphere—about half of the Hemisphere's global exports. A good share of these purchases was coffee from Brazil. That country, in fact, has been the No. 1 farm exporter to the United States since the 40's.

The chief taker of U.S. commodities in the Western Hemisphere was Canada. If transshipments are included, Canada was also the No. 1 market in the world.

U.S. exports

In fiscal 1963, U.S. farm exports to the Western Hemisphere totaled a record $1,004 million, or 19.7 percent of this country's total agricultural exports. Significant changes from 1961-62: Exports to Mexico, the Dominican Republic, and Bolivia rose; those to Venezuela, Colombia, and Peru fell.

As No. 1 customer of U.S. farm exports to this Hemisphere, Canada took more than all the Latin American countries combined. This trade (including transshipments) was worth $517 million, with fruits accounting for the biggest chunk. By commodity, this figure breaks down: soybeans, $61 million; corn, $80 million; other grains and preparations, $45 million; feeds and fodder, $25 million; fruits and preparations, $107 million; vegetables and preparations, $55 million; pork, $20 million; and cotton, $40 million.

Latin American countries imported a total $1.65 billion worth of U.S. commodities, about one-third of which moved under Public Law 480. Brazil ranked as the second largest importer in the Hemisphere, taking $109 million worth of U.S. farm products. Of this, $92 million was for wheat, $66 million of which moved under Title I of Public Law 480.

Mexico, third best customer, took 38 percent more in fiscal 1963 than in the previous year. This trade was valued at $78 million.

Fourth-ranking Venezuela took $61 million worth of U.S. farm products, $26 million less than last year. Important items were dried milk, infants' and dietetic food with milk base, fertile eggs for hatching, and wheat.

The Dominican Republic's imports increased 290 percent over last year. Significant items in this $17.7 million trade were: milled rice, $4.7 million; wheat, $1.2 million; and $4.8 million of products for relief and charity uses.

Though Cuba showed the greatest gain in imports over last year, this resulted from the ransom of Cuban prisoners for processed milk, beans, and other charity-relief items.

U.S. imports

U.S. agricultural imports from the Hemisphere, much larger than U.S. exports, were up $32 million from 1961-62 to $1,842 million. Five commodities accounted for 71 percent of the value of these imports: coffee $767 million; sugar, $327 million; cattle, $102 million; bananas, $76 million; and cocoa, $45 million.

The value of coffee imports was down by $37 million from the previous year because of the decline in world coffee prices, but on a weight basis, 21 million pounds more were imported than in the previous year for a total of 2,374 million pounds.

The worth of sugar—No. 2 value-leader—increased over 1961-62, when imports were valued at $269 million. This resulted partly from a one-half cent per pound increase in sugar prices, partly from an increase in the total amount of sugar purchased—5,677 million pounds in 1962-63 against 5,094 million in 1961-62.

(Continued on page 16)

WESTERN HEMISPHERE'S AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Country	Imports			Exports		
	1960/61	1961/62	Preliminary 1962/63	1960/61	1961/62	Preliminary 1962/63
	1,000 dol.	*1,000 dol.*	*1,000 dol.*	*1,000 dol.*	*1,000 dol.*	*1,000 dol.*
Mexico	260,436	274,284	257,790	62,417	56,624	77,874
Guatemala	57,562	50,759	66,757	8,992	9,865	9,978
El Salvador	24,019	36,975	36,868	5,472	6,194	7,056
Honduras	32,239	27,227	26,647	4,089	3,605	4,322
Nicaragua	24,675	22,361	29,675	2,921	4,191	4,437
Costa Rica	39,324	35,719	40,016	5,472	5,124	5,073
Panama	13,254	13,193	12,129	9,403	10,255	10,589
Cuba	72,669	22,659	9,676	41,134	355	13,351
Haiti	12,581	14,275	18,896	6,341	9,394	7,416
Dominican Rep.	109,802	98,789	129,077	2,706	4,509	17,706
Colombia	260,059	207,445	218,017	25,001	27,356	20,036
Venezuela	24,548	14,022	16,673	83,096	86,559	60,747
Ecuador	55,431	48,085	65,933	7,537	6,548	6,447
Peru	79,146	94,747	84,912	17,439	24,108	20,246
Bolivia	1,796	1,695	1,655	6,497	8,428	12,024
Chile	4,766	5,411	5,727	21,259	33,614	31,015
Brazil	470,542	484,667	451,594	69,756	106,542	109,464
Paraguay	6,883	5,935	5,965	978	4,867	3,521
Uruguay	16,845	20,117	18,161	4,940	4,053	2,996
Argentina	84,897	85,702	99,765	2,914	2,673	2,659
Total 20 Reps.	1,651,474	1,564,067	1,595,933	388,364	414,864	426,957
Jamaica	15,536	11,713	22,720	10,270	10,950	12,443
Trinidad & Tobago	9,142	9,802	9,009	9,388	10,991	11,257
Other Latin Am.	13,763	20,327	28,624	33,817	35,251	35,878
Total Latin Am.	1,689,915	1,605,909	1,656,286	441,839	472,056	486,535
Canada	158,944	203,773	185,530	454,667	520,630	517,445
Other Hemisphere	——	1	——	45	67	52
Total Hemipshere	1,848.859	1,809,683	1,841,816	896,551	992,753	1,004,032
Total world	3,640,991	3,766,910	3,911,227	4,945,583	5,140,650	5,084,372

Preparing to sow wheat

Journey To Southeast Turkey

This summer, Gordon R. Schlubatis, our agricultural attaché to Turkey, traveled through the country's grain-growing areas to make some first-hand estimates of the harvest.

With the permission of Turkey's Ministry of Commerce, I was able to make an agricultural observation tour into southeast Turkey—especially important to me because I wanted to see what the wheat harvest prospects were for that part of the country. And besides its importance as a great wheat-producing area, southeastern Turkey lies on the upper edge of the so-called Fertile Crescent, which includes regions representing the earliest human civilization and, of course, early Turkish developments.

The journey into southeast Turkey takes one through the Anatolian Plateau from Ankara to Kayseri and eastward. This central plateau of Turkey is the principal wheat-producing area, where in normal years 75 percent of the country's wheat is grown. The 1963 crop looked good—in fact, because of favorable planting conditions last fall, a relatively mild winter, and good rains this past spring, it could be the best crop for several years.

East to Malatya

East of Kayseri the route is through Bunyan, where some of the most famous of the Turkish rugs are made. Then moving further east to Malatya, we spent the night at the Hara. The Haras are the livestock-breeding centers of Turkey and are strategically located throughout the country. The breeding stock is good, and the buildings and equipment are of the best.

There is a sugar plant at Malatya and another at Elazig, a short distance east. A large acreage of sugar beets extends through the valleys where irrigation is available.

This year, continued rain throughout the spring months caused a delay in sugar-beet planting on many fields, so it is questionable how large the tonnage will be this season. Normally, sugar beets represent a good cash crop for the farmer, and acreage allotments are eagerly sought by those who have suitable land.

This section is also one of the good general farm areas, producing a limited supply of grain, fruits, and vegetables as well as livestock. The apricot is the principal fruit and represents a big commercial interest in and about Malatya, some of the dried fruit going for export. This year, however, the crop was very small.

Livestock country

There is some rough country beyond Elazig into Mus, and this is where you start coming into the part of Turkey that is considered livestock country. For the first time in many years, the villagers were cutting and putting up hay as the result of the favorable spring rains. The hay consists mostly of native grasses, for there is little attempt made to sow suitable legumes and some of the more productive grasses which could easily supply better pasture and more hay. Controlling grazing would contribute much to a sound livestock program for eastern Turkey.

The city of Mus lies in a very fertile valley, with deep, black soil extending for a great distance along the Mural River. Here the Technical Director of Agriculture came

Below, planting tobacco in the Black Sea area. This is a major Turkish export. Right, Kurdish farmer in the east sows wheat, using stone drill technique 2,000 years old.

Above, most of Turkey's grain is hand-harvested with scythe, sickle, or cradle. Below, eastern Turkey is good grazing country; and many cattle roam the mountains.

to my assistance and gave a good description of the area's agriculture. It was surprising that a great deal of interest was shown in some home vegetable gardens which were being grown in the village. This seemed to be a new venture, and it can be presumed that in a livestock country gardening is far down the list of farm operations.

From Mus to Diyarbakir the highway came within a few kilometers of Lake Van, where it has been proposed that the trains be ferried over to the east shore and eventually tracks laid into Iran. Diyarbakir is one of the old and famous cities of Turkey, and it lies in the heart of the so-called bread basket of the Fertile Crescent—the Mesopotamian Valley where wheat has been grown since ancient times. A certain black barley is still being cultivated there, which excavations have proved to be the same type as that grown some 2,000 years or more ago. Currently it is being used mainly for livestock feed.

Big grain area

In the countryside around Diyarbakir one could look in every direction and see the fields of grain ripening; in fact, the harvest was well under way and the first truckloads of grain were arriving in Diyarbakir. It was generally agreed, though, that wheat production here would be only 10 to 12 percent higher than last year.

The facilities for receiving and storing the grain were excellent. A good system is in practice enabling the farmers to have their grain graded and the price announced before they decide to sell. If they do not wish to accept the offer, they may negotiate with other traders in Diyarbakir before making a final decision as to where they will unload their grain. While there, I saw grain coming to market in all kinds of conveyances—trucks, carts drawn by oxen and horses, and even by donkeyback.

This is dry country, and there are no problems at harvesttime caused by the grain getting wet in the field. In

Left, citrus production is a rapidly growing industry in southern Turkey; below, raisins, traditionally a top export crop, require hand-stemming and sorting by villagers.

many localities the grain is piled out-of-doors in the open for 6 to 7 weeks before it goes into storage.

From Diyarbakir we traveled south to Mardin, which is almost on the Syrian border, then west and south to reach Ceylanpinar. Here we found one of the world's largest farms, about 400,000 acres. When we were there the grain was being harvested—about 2 million bushels of wheat. I almost thought we were back in Kansas, what with the great fields of grain and the many combines.

The Ceylanpinar farm is one on a list of several state farms devoted to the production of seed wheat for the farmers of Turkey. At this particular farm the handling of the seed grain is done with excellent cleaning machinery and other equipment. The work on the farm is entirely mechanized, and the fleet of combines that work in three groups of 20 machines is most impressive. As a matter of fact, the grain in southeast Turkey is handled almost entirely by machine harvest, with between 80 and 90 percent being combined.

Urfa, the better grain-producing area, was also pretty well combined. It appeared that the harvest was generally good, but that total production would not reach the high figure that was first thought to be possible. The consensus of opinion was that it would be somewhere in the neighborhood of 8 to 10 percent above the 1962 harvest.

The next area visited was along the Mediterranean coast, from Iskenderun around through Adana, Mersin, and Silifke. Here the interest shifts away from grain—although considerable wheat is grown—to cotton. The year's wheat harvest was not only small but of a poor quality because of the continued spring rains. The cotton had come along nicely, and the good growth induced by favorable summer weather will offset the reduction in acreage caused by the early flooding of some cotton land. Early fruits and vegetables were doing well, though citrus will not show to an advantage this year.

The central plateau of Turkey was traversed on three or four different routes during July. The most reliable information came out of Konya, which is the principal grain market for the south section of the central plateau. The Technical Director of Agriculture and his assistant were of the opinion that the 1963 crop would surpass the 1962 harvest—probably by about 800,000 metric tons. This, coupled with a similar increase in Ankara Province, also a high-producing area, would result in about 1 million to 1.5 million metric tons more wheat being harvested in the central plateau this year than was harvested in 1962.

Respect for the Turkish farmer

The second stage of my summer touring was done the last week in July. If one is to know the agriculture of a country it must be seen in the growing season. On many farms, especially in southwest Turkey where acreages are small, there is little or no modern equipment and tedious hand operations still prevail. Some still harvest grain by scythe, cradle, and sickle, with the grain separated by cattle pulling crude sleds around and around on it and a final winnowing job. Cotton is another crop which is handled nicely, with long, straight rows, but here too, even with machine cultivation, great groups of people get after the weeds with a hoe.

When one knows of the problems of small fields, fragmented farms, thin soils, lack of credit, and an unkind climate, all of which confront the Turkish farmers, one's respect for the job and his accomplishment increases greatly. It's a hard country to farm in, yet so much depends on the agriculture of Turkey. It must supply not only the country's food and fiber but must earn a good share of its foreign exchange, since some 80 percent of the nation's exports are agricultural products.

Women workers in Yugoslav tobacco enterprise. Tobacco—a prime earner of foreign exchange for Yugoslavia—has made a strong recovery from the disastrous attack of blue-mold disease in 1961.

Yugoslavia's Tobacco Stages Big Comeback

Two years ago, when blue-mold hit Yugoslavia's tobacco crop for the first time, the government faced a hard choice. Should it keep the short 1961 crop for the domestic market, or export it to maintain the foreign markets that earn much-needed hard currency?

The decision was to export. Yugoslavia would supply its foreign buyers—chief among them the United States, a big user of oriental. Domestic needs were to be met by importing lower grade tobaccos from countries with which Yugoslavia had a favorable trade balance.

Today, Yugoslavia has expanded its tobacco plantings so much that it can again take care of both domestic and foreign markets. Acreage has gone up by a third—from about 92,500 in 1962 to 125,000 in 1963. Crop prospects are excellent, and total leaf production is now estimated at 110-121 million pounds—far above the disastrous 33 million pounds of 1961 and the more normal 66 million pounds of 1962.

This rapid recovery stems directly from government help. In contrast with some other important Yugoslav crops, which are largely produced by the "socialist sector" (state farms and cooperatives), at least 95 percent of Yugoslavia's tobacco is grown on small private holdings. To stimulate production of this important export crop, the government promptly stepped in to help the tobacco farmer after the blue-mold disaster of 1961. Guaranteed prices were increased by 25 to 30 percent, spray materials were provided, and the tobacco institutes were jolted from research into production efforts.

These incentives were in effect for the 1962 crop, though the real increase in plantings did not occur until 1963. It is apparent that efforts will be made to expand production somewhat more in 1964.

Yugoslavia produces three principal types of tobacco, all air-dried. The main crop is an Oriental type that has a ready market in the United States. Grown principally in Macedonia, this is the only type in which U.S. importers have shown any interest. Second in importance is Hercegovinian, a medium-size leaf or semi-Oriental, for which Poland and Egypt have been the chief export markets. The third type, Vojvodinian, is a coarse, large-leafed tobacco most of which is consumed in the country.

In 1962, Yugoslavia exported nearly all the tobacco it had produced the year before. Exports of Oriental totaled 27.7 million pounds: the United States was top customer with 14.3 million; next came East Germany with 4.1 million and Poland with 3.4 million. Exports of Hercegovinian (semi-Oriental) were 3.3 million pounds; of Vojvodinian, only 207,000. To fill its supply gap, Yugoslavia imported 21.8 million pounds of low-grade leaf from India, Turkey, Greece, and Bulgaria. Normally, it buys no tobacco; and trade in cigarettes is small.

The results of blending the imported tobaccos with domestic leaf were not pleasing to local smokers. Before the blue-mold crisis, most brands of domestic cigarettes were mild and pleasant to smoke. Afterward, consumers had to keep shifting brands to find a palatable smoke. Domestic brands retail for only 7 to 15 cents per pack, while the few imported cigarettes on sale cost from 50 to 60 cents per pack. The few Yugoslavs able to buy U.S. cigarettes at hotels and other tourist spots like them. The manufacture of U.S.-type brands in Yugoslavia, however, is a different story, for the Yugoslav Government has been unwilling to permit the use of foreign exchange for leaf imports.

—ARMIN J. REHLING
U.S. Agricultural Attaché, Belgrade

Experiment stations in Yugoslavia put heavy stress on improving tobacco production. Left, protecting seedlings in nursery; below, mechanized transplanting.

Left, spraying tobacco at an experimental farm. Government help to Yugoslav tobacco farmers includes the provision of material and equipment needed for the chemical protection of this highly important export crop.

The girl in the photo at right is stringing tobacco leaves to be dried in the sun on frames like those shown below.

White House Conference Group Calls For More Overseas Trade Promotion

Challenged by President Kennedy to close the nation's dollar gap through increased exports, delegates attending the White House Conference on Export Expansion in mid-September came up with a hard-hitting program for more overseas promotion of both industrial and agricultural products.

More than 200 persons—representing a cross-section of American business—attended the Conference, called to exchange ideas on how to expand exports. The expanded promotion program was outlined by the Committee on Trade Promotion Activities—one of 11 groups which contributed to a final "Report to the President."

The Committee pointed out that U.S. exports today account for only 4 percent of the gross national product, the lowest percentage of any industrialized country. It said that while the Government can provide assistance, trade promotion is primarily a task for business firms.

Among the Committee's recommendations to the President: The Government should continue to sponsor official trade missions overseas for promotion purposes, but it should place more emphasis on helping private groups to organize missions.

Concerning agriculture's market promotion program, the Trade Promotion Committee said: "The Committee feels the cooperative approach is good, and notes with approval that the participating U.S. and foreign associations are putting several million dollars into the program, in addition to that spent by individual firms."

Noting that foreign agricultural buyers regularly visit the United States, the Committee advised that buyers of other products be encouraged to do the same. Cooperating U.S. industry groups or the visiting groups should bear major costs.

On the subject of freight rates and export expansion, the Committee had this to say: Individual firms should determine whether freight rates are discriminatory or adversely affect their ability to export. If so, firms should request rate adjustments from the carrier and the appropriate International Shipping Conferences. To help make American products more competitive overseas, management and labor in the U.S. transportation industry should adopt cost-saving freight and cargo handling methods which would lead to lowered freight rates.

In view of the changing world situation, the Committee recommended that the United States re-examine the extent to which there might be an expansion of trade with the Soviet Bloc.

Finally, the Committee recommended a new program for export expansion in 1964 to be called "Target 10,000." Important steps in the program would be: compilation of a target list of 10,000 U.S. firms not now exporting and a campaign of direct promotion and personal contact to bring these companies into export activity by the end of 1964.

The Committee said that a plan of specific targets with measurable goals would make the greatest contribution in 1964 to export expansion.

Presidential Award Won By Chicago Poultry Firm

Weinberg Brothers and Company, a Chicago poultry export firm, recently won the Presidential "E" Award for its part in expanding U.S. agricultural exports.

The company drew special commendation for its "intensive cultivation of foreign clientele through personal visits, active trade association contracts, weekly price releases, and prompt servicing of customers."

Japanese Cabinet Member Lauds U.S. Food Program

U.S. food shipments to Japan after World War II brought that country back from the brink of starvation, braked inflation, and paved the way for reconstruction of Japanese industry, said Japan's Minister of Agriculture Munenori Akagi in a recent speech before the American Food for Peace Council in Washington, D.C.

He said U.S. food had also brought about a revolution in eating habits: The Japanese now eat twice as much wheat, oil and fats, four times as much meat, and drink three times as much milk as before the war.

Mr. Akagi pointed out that Japan in the past 3 years has purchased $500 million worth of American farm products. It is today the largest cash buyer of American cotton, soybeans, hides and skins, tallow, nonfat dry milk, raisins, and currants.

U.S. Commodity Groups Exhibit at Lima Fair

A number of U.S. agricultural commodity groups will exhibit at the third Pacific International Fair in Lima, Peru, October 26-November 10. When last held 2 years ago, the joint agriculture-commerce show attracted around 700,000 people from 30 countries.

Housed in the American Pavilion, the U.S. commodity groups will have individual exhibits at which their products will be displayed, demonstrated, sampled, and sold.

Among the U.S. groups participating will be Great Plains Wheat, U.S. Feed Grains Council, Soybean Council of America, U.S. Rice Export Development Association, Dairy Society International, and the Institute of American Poultry Industries.

A number of cooperators will represent the fruit industry with fresh, canned and bottled juices, and frozen, canned, and dried fruits.

U.S. Soybean Exports, Biggest Cash Earner

Soybeans and soybean products were the leading "cash on the barrelhead" dollar earner of all U.S. agricultural exports during the 1962-63 marketing year, according to preliminary comparisons of leading U.S. farm products exported for dollars.

U.S. soybeans and soybean meal, exported at competitive U.S. market prices, are in active demand on the world market. This export dollar demand takes up all the soybeans not being purchased by the U.S. crushing industry. It also takes up all the soybean meal that is not consumed domestically.

Major customers have been fast-growing commercial feed industries—first in Western Europe and later in Japan—particularly feed for poultry and hogs and to some extent for beef cattle, all of which have been finding ready markets as meat consumption has risen along with per capita incomes.

India's Flaxseed, Rapeseed Estimates Lower

According to recent official estimates, India's 1963 flaxseed crop is now placed at 16.8 million bushels, down more than 6 percent from the revised production estimate for 1962 of nearly 18 million bushels. This decline resulted from a drop in sown area—particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh—which was attributed to inadequate moisture at seeding time. The production decline was accented by reduced yields resulting from unfavorable growing conditions and insect infestation.

Also revised, according to official sources, were estimates of India's rapeseed and mustardseed production, now placed at 1,432,000 short tons for 1963, compared with a revised 1962 estimate of 1,474,000 tons. This decline of nearly 3 percent largely reflects reduced yields resulting from unfavorable weather in Uttar Pradesh; however, acreage also declined because of dry weather during the planting season. Partly offsetting these declines was an increase in production in Punjab and Rajasthan, largely owing to increased acreage.

Item	Unit	1961	1962	1963
Flaxseed:				
Area	1,000 acres	4,433	4,854	4,653
Production	1,000 bushels	15,558	17,960	16,798
Yield	Bushels per acre	3.5	3.7	3.6
Rapeseed and mustardseed:				
Area	1,000 acres	7,094	7,758	7,729
Production	1,000 short tons	1,495	1,474	1,432
Yield	Pounds per acre	380	380	371

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Note: The 1962 data on production and area for both flaxseed and rapeseed have been revised upward from those previously indicated (see *Foreign Agriculture*, Mar. 18, 1963, and Mar. 25, 1963).

Lower Wheat Output Predicted for Colombia

Colombia's wheat production may be down substantially this year. The Instituto Nacional de Abastacimientos (INA) and the National Cereal Growers Federation predict that the 1963 crop, estimated at 125,000 metric tons, may be 23 percent below last year's 162,000 tons and 15 percent below the average for the past 5 years.

An unusually long rainy season in the principal wheat producing areas caused much root damage to plants and thus reduced yields. The main area affected was the Department of Narino, which accounts for about one-third of Colombia's wheat output.

As a result of the lower production, there will undoubtedly be an increase in demand for imported wheat, especially in the first half of 1964. The Colombian millers are already concerned about wheat supplies and have held meetings with INA and the Minister of Agriculture aimed at increasing imports.

Prolonged Indian Monsoons Hurt Crops

In India, the southwest monsoon rains, which usually slacken by the end of August, started late this year and continued with full intensity through mid-September. Heavy rains have been occurring in the large areas of Punja, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, and Assam and have resulted in the flooding of local rivers and in extensive waterlogging.

According to preliminary reports, these rains have adversely affected the growth and maturity of rice, other cereals, pulses, and cotton.

However, India's Minister and Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture still consider that the prospects of agricultural production for the country as a whole are "good."

West Pakistan Has Good Rice Crop

West Pakistan's recent 1963 rice harvest is estimated at approximately 1.6 million metric tons of rough rice, compared with 1.67 million in 1962. The record was 1.69 million in 1961; and the average 1.36 million in 1955-59.

West Pakistan produces about 12 percent of Pakistan's rice crop. Weather here permits production of one crop a year, which is harvested mainly in September. In East Pakistan, the September crop—the first of three yearly harvests—was above average, and transplanting of the main crop was progressing well.

The January-September 1963 exports of superior qualities from West Pakistan totaled 95,800 metric tons, compared with 71,900 in the same months of 1962. No coarse grades were exported, compared with 33,200 in the first 9 months of 1962.

Export prices of the superior qualities, f.o.b. Karachi, in jute bags were fixed as follows: Basmati, £80 plus 150 rupees per long ton ($11.41 per 100 pounds); Parmal,

£52 plus 120 rupees ($7.62); and Begmi, £44 plus 115 rupees ($6.58).

Imports of lower (coarse) grades into East Pakistan from Burma in January-September 1963 came to 230,000 metric tons, at £34 12s. per long ton ($4.32 per 100 pounds) for 70 percent full-boiled, and £34 ($4.25) for 30 percent Ngasein. Because of East Pakistan's small 1962-63 crop, imports were at the highest level since 1960.

PAKISTAN: RICE EXPORTS BY VARIETIES, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER 1962 AND 1963, WITH COMPARISONS

Variety	1960	1961	1962	Jan.-Sept. 1962	Jan.-Sept. 1963
	1,000 metric tons	*1,000 metric tons*	*1,000 metric tons*	*1,000 metric tons*	*1,000 metric tons*
Basmati	42.7	74.2	51.4	33.1	52.3
Parmal	6.1	26.9	16.1	15.8	9.5
Begmi	17.0	29.5	24.5	23.0	34.0
Coarse	0	0	[1] 63.8	33.2	0
Total	65.8	130.6	155.8	105.1	95.8

[1] 53,500 tons of Joshi and 10,300 of Kangni.
Compiled from preliminary official data.

U.S. Cash Wheat Exports Up 21 Percent

U.S. commercial wheat exports for July and August were 21 percent above those for the same period in the 1962-63 marketing year. They totaled 27.5 million bushels compared with 22.7 million a year ago. Japan took 11.4 million bushels, or 42 percent of total commercial exports during the 2 month period.

Total exports, both commercial and under government programs, stood at 100,129,000 bushels—16.7 million (20 percent) above total exports in July and August of 1962-63. Exports to leading buyers, based on USDA inspections for export reports, were as follows:

	Bushels
Japan	11,441,000
Spain	3,598,000
Netherlands	3,215,000
Belgium	2,480,000
Philippines	1,506,000
Venezuela	1,320,000
West Germany	547,000

United Kingdom Imports Less Butter

Butter imports into the United Kingdom in the first half of 1963 at 437 million pounds, were 8 percent below those for the same period of 1962. Much of this reduction was in shipments from some of the principal European exporters. The poor weather conditions that restricted dairy production in the United Kingdom also affected most of Europe, and butter has been in short supply in nearly all European countries. Shipments from Denmark, the United Kingdom's major European supplier, totaled only 99 million pounds for January-June, compared with 115 million pounds last year. Others among the countries which shipped less butter were Norway, Sweden, and Poland; among those which shipped more were the Netherlands, Ireland, Belgium, Finland, France, and Austria.

Receipts from Australia declined sharply, but those from New Zealand, only slightly.

Mexican Lechuguilla Exports Down in 1963

Mexican exports of prepared lechuguilla fiber in 1963 are expected to decrease by 3 percent to 19.8 million pounds from 20.5 million in 1962. Exports of crude palma istle, however, are forecast at 4.4 million pounds compared with only 150,000 pounds in 1962. Mexican carryover stocks of both these istle fibers have been decreasing during the past 2 years. The United States, the United Kingdom, and the Netherlands import sizable shares of both fibers from Mexico, the only exporter of commercial importance.

Sufficient rains for farm crops in the lechuguilla-producing areas lessened the need for income from istle, and output is expected to fall to 17.6 million pounds in the current year from the 21.6 million pounds in 1962. This fiber is used principally in cordage.

Production of palma fiber, however, will be above last year's, owing to a boost in its price caused by a 20-percent increase in demand by the Mexican cotton industry for palma bagging. The 1963 crop is expected to reach 26.5 million pounds compared with 22 million in 1962.

Both istles are desert plants. The quantity harvested depends considerably on current demand and the need for cash by collectors of the fibers.

Spain Receives Sugar From Mainland China

Reports indicate that 10,000 metric tons (11,000 short tons) of sugar recently arrived at Valencia, Spain, from Communist China. The sugar bags were loaded in Manchuria, at Dairen.

China is a net importer of sugar; therefore, it is very likely that this shipment represents reexports from Cuba, which in the past few years has supplied a large part of the Chinese sugar requirement.

France Importing Sheep For Fattening

Because of an expected deficiency in the production of lamb and mutton, the French Government has set an import quota of approximately 140,000 head of sheep for the period September-February. The semi-official livestock marketing organization, SIBEV, has announced that the animals must be kept by farmers for at least 45 days before slaughter and none may be kept or resold for breeding.

Importations from EEC countries are not being allowed; the sheep are expected to come largely from Hungary.

Drought Causes Cattle Loss in Mexico

Mexican cattlemen estimate that drought during the cattle export year of 1962-63 caused a loss of approximately 150,000 head of cattle in the State of Sonora. Future prospects look better, however, owing to good rainfall in August.

Although Sonora had an export quota of 220,000 head on-the-hoof, plus a reserve, only 210,000 were exported during 1962-63. Although the quota for 1963-64 remains unchanged, even less is expected to be exported in 1963-64—between 190,000 and 200,000 head. Cattlemen were

unsuccessful in seeking permission to export heifers last year. They have been claiming that ranges are permanently overstocked, and that they need to reduce the number of breeding stock in line with feed supplies.

Australian Meat Shipments to the U.S.

Four ships left Australia the second week of September with 17,552,640 pounds of beef, 537,600 pounds of mutton, and 4,480 pounds of variety meats for the United States.

Ship and sailing date	Destination [1]	Arrival date	Cargo	Quantity
	Eastern and Gulf ports and St. Lawrence Seaway			*Pounds*
Baltic Sea [2]	Jacksonville	Oct. 4	Beef	403,200
Sept. 11	Charleston	6	Beef	340,480
			Mutton	67,200
	Norfolk		[3] Beef	98,560
	Philadelphia	Oct. 10	Beef	492,800
			Mutton	22,400
	New York	14	Beef	5,064,640
			Mutton	380,800
	Boston	15	Beef	1,126,720
			Mutton	33,600
			Var. meats	4,480
	Detroit		[3] Beef	306,880
Vingaland [2]	New Orleans	Nov. 2	Beef	237,440
Sept. 11	Houston	11	Beef	481,600
Perim	Houston	8	Beef	1,144,640
Sept. 13	New Orleans	10	Beef	1,550,080
			Mutton	33,600
	Tampa	12	Beef	972,160
	Charleston	15	Beef	360,640
	Norfolk	17	Beef	374,080
	Philadelphia	19	Beef	1,451,520
	New York	23	Beef	2,110,080
	Boston	29	Beef	497,280
Pioneer Star	Boston	22	Beef	26,880
Sept. 14	New York	24	Beef	421,120
	Baltimore	28	Beef	91,840

[1] Cities listed indicate location of purchaser and usually the port of arrival and general market area, but meat may be diverted to other areas for sale. [2] Revised information published in *Foreign Agriculture*, Oct. 7, 1963. [3] To be transshipped.

U.K. May Up Quotas for Argentine Beef

Argentina and the United Kingdom are considering raising the 1963 quotas for Argentine beef shipments to the U.K. market that were set earlier this year by a "gentleman's agreement" (*Foreign Agriculture*, May 20). These quotas—180,000 tons of chilled beef and 23,500 tons of frozen beef—are expected to be filled by the end of this month. The new quotas proposed are 200,000 tons of chilled beef and 30,000 tons of frozen.

As an alternative, it has been suggested that Argentine exporters control exports, to avoid undue price distortions in the U.K. market.

Red China Negotiates for Argentine Meat

On September 27, the Argentine Secretary of Agriculture announced that Argentina's largest meat packing plant, Corporacion Argentina de Productores de Carnes (CAP), and a large international British firm were negotiating with Red China for the sale of substantial volumes of beef and mutton. The Secretary said that this sale, if realized, would greatly benefit Argentina's foreign trade, not only through bringing in needed foreign exchange, but also through the significant development possibilities of this new market.

It is reported that the Chinese are seeking about 220 million pounds of meat, with payment in cash. Trade sources have asserted, however, that Argentina is not in a position to supply more than 110 million pounds without curtailing shipments to traditional markets.

New Zealand Meat Shipments to the U.S.

Seven ships are scheduled to leave New Zealand during October with 12,992,000 pounds of meat for the United States—9,856,000 pounds for the East Coast and 3,136,000 pounds for the West Coast.

Ship	Sailing date	Destination	Quantity
			Pounds
Rakaia	Oct. 19	East Coast	8,960,000
Port Alma	22	do.	896,000
Monterey	Oct. 8	West Coast	224,000
Saracen	8	do.	1,120,000
Cap Valiente	18	do.	560,000
Knight Templar	25	do.	1,120,000
Oronsay	27	do.	112,000

Japan Buys Pork, Hogs From Korea and China

Japan, with its spring pig crop not yet on the market in volume and its pork prices still rising, is now importing pork and hogs from Korea and the Republic of China (Taiwan).

Japanese regulations prohibiting such imports from Korea were revised on August 30, and Japan agreed to purchase 441,000 pounds of pork and 600 head of live hogs from that country. Shipments were scheduled to arrive in September. In addition, Japan bought 220,000 pounds of pork from the Republic of China for September arrival.

Japan's current pork shortage is shown in small arrivals at Tokyo slaughterhouses—less than half of the estimated 2,000 head required daily for the metropolitan area—and in wholesale pork prices of about 54 cents per pound. Prices of skinned hog carcasses from Korea and China are about 33 to 34 cents; the price of pork imported from the United States, 40 cents.

U.S. To Import More Iraqi Dates

Trade sources report that U.S. import of dates from Iraq will be sharply higher this season (1963-64) than in the previous 5 marketing seasons. According to these sources, about 18,700 short tons will be shipped this season, of which 11,000 tons would be "select" dates, 6,600 good average quality (GAQ), and 1,100 chopped dates.

Of the select dates, 7,700 tons would be shipped with pits; this would represent a record volume of U.S. imports of dates in unpitted form. (Pits are said to comprise 10 to 12 percent of the weight of dates.) U.S. imports from Iraq are generally in the form of pitted dates, with only a minor part unpitted. In none of the last 7

crop years have imports of unpitted dates exceeded 1,000 tons, and in only 1 of the 7 seasons did they approach that quantity. The U.S. duty on bulk shipments of unpitted dates is 1 cent per pound as against 2 cents for pitted dates in bulk.

Prior to the Iraqi revolution in 1958, Iraq's sales of dates to United States averaged 18,500 tons annually. After the revolution, Iraq's ability to deliver quality dates to the U.S. market suffered; sales to United States have only once exceeded 13,000 tons since the 1957-58 season.

The 1963 Iraqi date crop is tentatively estimated at 340,000 short tons, including 77,000 from the Basra area. Estimates of Iraqi date production, particularly this early, are subject to considerable qualification.

Iran To Subsidize Raisin Exports

On September 8 the Iranian Council of Ministers approved an export subsidy decree. The decree provides, among other things, for export payments to raisin exporters and for the setting up of a fund to finance improvements in the quality and production of raisins.

It has been stated that the subsidy would offset the sea freight advantage of Greece and Turkey, which is reported as $5 per metric ton. Also there is concern about the movement of a heavy 1963-64 supply of raisins consisting of the 1963 pack of 68,000 short tons plus a 16,000-ton carryover from the 1962 crop.

Approximately $1,400,000 is expected to be used for the benefit of the Iranian raisin industry. The subsidy will apply to exports of raisins to all destinations, and on individual export shipments it will be equal to 20 percent of the f.o.b. value. According to the decree, 75 percent of the subsidy will be paid directly to the exporters while 25 percent will go to the Minister of Economy for such purposes as promoting exports and developing standards. Thus, the exporters will actually be receiving 15 percent of the f.o.b. value of exports directly as a subsidy; the Ministry of Economy, 5 percent.

The Ministry of Economy will thus obtain approximately $400,000. Part of this will be used for chemicals, sprays, and drying equipment, which the Ministry of Economy will contribute to the village cooperatives in the raisin-producing areas. Technical assistance will be extended to producers by the Extension Service of the Ministry of Agriculture, in an effort to improve raisin quality. A section of the decree prohibits any of the subsidy funds being spent on personnel or administrative expenses.

With the current f.o.b. price of Iranian raisins quoted at about $175 per metric ton, it does not appear that the 15-percent export payment granted to shippers would be adequate to offset the alleged differential in freight rates. The Iranian trade estimates that about 50,000 short tons of raisins would have to be exported during the 1963-64 season in order to go into the next marketing season without old-crop stocks. European importers have expressed the view that improvement of quality rather than reduction of the usually low Iranian prices should be the main means of stimulating Iranian raisin exports.

Prior to September 8 the price received by Iranian producers for raisins was about 4.8 cents per pound. Since passage of the decree producers have been asking approximately 6.7 cents.

U.S. Cotton Exports Up in August

Exports of U.S. cotton (all types) amounted to 274,000 running bales in August, the first month of the 1963-64 season. Shipments were up sharply from the 183,000 bales in July 1963 and the 139,000 bales in August 1962.

Sales of cotton for export in the 1963-64 season under the competitive bid sales program totaled 2,366,400 bales through September 23, 1963. Registrations under the 1963-64 payment-in-kind export program were 13,265 bales through September 27.

U.S. cotton exports in the 1963-64 season are now estimated at about 5 million bales, against 3.4 million last season and a 5-million average for the past 5 seasons.

COTTON: U.S. EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, AUGUST 1963, WITH COMPARISONS

	Year beginning August 1			August	
	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1962	1963
	1,000 running bales	*1,000 running bales*	*1,000 running bales*	*1,000 running bales*	*1,000 running bales*
Austria	33	33	13	0	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	160	100	72	3	8
Denmark	17	13	13	(1)	1
Finland	22	21	13	(1)	(1)
France	360	300	180	9	22
Germany, West	475	204	101	3	30
Italy	416	376	192	15	21
Netherlands	124	106	71	3	6
Norway	10	13	10	1	(1)
Poland & Danzig	85	139	62	6	7
Portugal	28	18	7	0	(1)
Spain	171	155	(1)	0	(1)
Sweden	75	99	56	3	3
Switzerland	64	75	37	1	9
United Kingdom	525	270	139	5	16
Yugoslavia	108	175	113	3	0
Other Europe	17	9	3	2	2
Total Europe	2,690	2,106	1,082	54	127
Australia	54	64	41	2	6
Canada	217	397	271	10	31
Chile	35	12	24	0	(1)
Colombia	33	1	1	(1)	(1)
Cuba	27	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	4	13	15	1	0
Hong Kong	134	104	79	2	13
India	184	215	198	12	1
Indonesia	30	46	51	9	0
Israel	16	10	7	0	(1)
Japan	1,154	1,028	895	19	39
Korea, Rep. of	205	300	236	1	25
Morocco	10	14	8	2	1
Pakistan	14	39	8	(1)	(1)
Philippines	64	142	108	6	7
South Africa, Rep. of	26	52	19	1	1
Taiwan (Formosa)	153	256	223	12	10
Thailand	4	30	22	2	5
Uruguay	15	11	0	0	0
Venezuela	2	16	5	0	0
Vietnam, Laos, & Cambodia [2]	2	30	36	5	7
Other countries	27	27	22	1	1
Total	5,100	4,913	3,351	139	274

[1] Less than 500 bales. [2] Indochina prior to 1958.

Mexico Transships More Cotton

Transshipments of Mexican cotton through U.S. ports amounted to 540,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in the first 10 months (August-May) of the 1962-63 season. This was 40 percent above the 385,000 bales transshipped in the corresponding months of the preceding season.

Shipments in May were 23,000 bales, compared with 34,000 in the previous month and 22,000 in May 1962.

Quantities shipped to major destinations from August 1962 through May 1963, with comparable 1961-62 figures in parentheses, were Italy 110,000 bales (39,000), France 99,000 (56,000), West Germany 77,000 (49,000), Switzerland 41,000 (15,000), United Kingdom 36,000 (27,000), Australia 24,000 (12,000), Portugal 22,000 (13,000), Netherlands 19,000 (5,000), and Belgium 15,000 (9,000).

U.S. ports through which most Mexican transshipments moved were Brownsville 435,000 bales, San Diego 77,000, Houston 16,000, Galveston 4,000, Los Angeles 3,000, and Corpus Christi 3,000.

Paraguay's 1962 Tobacco Exports Set Record

Paraguay's exports of tobacco (leaf and products) during 1962 totaled a record 26.2 million pounds. Shipments last year were more than double the 13.0 million pounds exported in 1961 and almost five times the 1955-59 average of 5.7 million. Shipments to all destinations except Uruguay, Belgium, and Argentina were above those in 1961.

TOBACCO (LEAF AND PRODUCTS): PARAGUAY, EXPORTS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 1960-62

Destination	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 pounds	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
Netherlands	4,001	1,870	4,625
Spain	994	1,552	1,900
United States	1,753	514	1,609
Belgium	2,004	1,799	1,515
France	86	2	1,332
Italy	(1)	(1)	1,197
Germany, West	163	22	994
Uruguay	866	2,824	503
Argentina	655	77	71
Others	2,968	4,343	12,493
Total	13,490	13,003	26,239

[1] If any, included in others.

Shipments to the Netherlands more than doubled, rising from 1.9 million pounds in 1961 to 4.6 million in 1962, and those to Spain rose almost one-fourth, from 1.6 million to 1.9 million. Exports to the United States, at 1.6 million pounds, were more than three times greater than 1961's 0.5 million but still 8 percent below 1960's 1.8 million. Other principal destinations last year were Belgium, 1.5 million pounds; France, 1.3 million; Italy, 1.2 million; West Germany, 1.0 million; and Uruguay 0.5 million.

Average prices per pound for tobacco exports to major destinations in 1962, in terms of U.S. cents, were as follows: the Netherlands, 10.6; Spain, 12.9; the United States, 11.6; Belgium, 11.2; France, 12.2; Italy 11.9; West Germany, 10.8; and Uruguay, 12.3. The average export price per pound of all shipments last year was equivalent to 11.8 U.S. cents, compared with 11.7 in 1961 and 11.8 in 1960.

Paraguay's exports of tobacco during the first half of 1963 totaled 4 million pounds—down one-fifth from the 5 million for January-June 1962. Breakdown by country of destination is not currently available. The average export price of all shipments during January-June 1963 was equivalent to 14.4 U.S. cents per pound, compared with 11.2 for the same period last year.

Tobacco Withheld From Sale in Nyasaland

To stabilize declining auction prices, the Farmers' Marketing Board in Nyasaland is reportedly holding off the market about 7 million pounds of dark fire-cured tobacco from the record 1963 crop of 32.5 million. The Board hopes to sell this tobacco directly to foreign buyers. If no sales are made, this tobacco will probably be carried over until the next marketing season, or destroyed.

The Board's last significant withdrawal of dark fire-cured leaf from the market in 1959—5-6 million pounds of very low-quality tobacco—was ultimately destroyed.

Ecuador To Grow Cuban-Type Leaf Tobaccos

The National Development Bank in Ecuador is reported to have granted a credit of about U.S. $60,000 for the production of Cuban-type tobaccos. These tobaccos will be grown in the Bucay area. Ecuador plans to export the entire production.

Honduran Leaf Tobacco Trade Up Slightly

Exports of unmanufactured tobacco from Honduras during 1962 totaled 3.9 million pounds—up slightly from the 3.8 million exported in 1961.

Exports to El Salvador, the principal export market ,were 3.6 million pounds, the same as in 1961. Shipments to the United States amounted to 183,000 pounds. Exports to Guatemala dropped from 141,000 pounds in 1961 to 88,000 in 1962.

Honduran imports of unmanufactured tobacco were also up; last year they totaled 137,000 pounds, compared with 106,000. Imports from the United States, the principal supplier, dropped from 61,000 pounds in 1961 to 51,000 in 1962, and those from El Salvador, from 39,000 to 29,000. These decreases were offset, however, by Guatemala's record imports during recent years of 50,000 pounds.

Sarawak's Cigarette Imports Still Rising

Sarawak's imports of cigarettes continued upward through 1962. Last year they amounted to 466 million pieces, compared with 422 million in 1961 and 411 million in 1960. Larger imports from Hong Kong and Singapore more than offset reduced takings from the United Kingdom and the United States.

Imports from the United Kingdom, the major supplier,

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totaled 207 million pieces, compared with 245 million in 1961 and 282 million in 1960. Takings from the United States, at 49 million pieces, were 11 percent below the 1961 level of 55 million but larger than imports prior to 1960. However, imports from Hong Kong have risen substantially in recent years, totaling 192 million pieces during 1962, compared with 112 million in 1961 and 60 million in 1960. Imports from Singapore also increased from 3 million pieces in 1960 to 17 million during 1962.

Sarawak's exports and re-exports of cigarettes are significant. There were no recorded exports during 1962, and re-exports amounted to only 158,000 pieces. Brunei, Hong Kong, and Singapore were the destinations for these shipments.

Our Western Hemisphere Trade

(Continued from page 4)

On a country basis, Brazil supplied the most food products to the United States, or one-quarter of the total value of U.S. purchases from the Hemisphere. Brazil was also by far the largest coffee supplier. Valued at $452 million, its shipments consisted of: green coffee, $333 million; sugar, $60 million; and cocoa, $9 million.

Mexico placed second as a U.S. supplier, with products worth $258 million; cattle, $53 million; coffee, $41 million; sugar, $41 million; and cocoa, $8 million.

Colombia ranked next, with commodities valued at $218 million, of which $209 million was for coffee.

Canada, in fourth position, exported about two-thirds less to the United States than it imported. It supplied $186 million worth, including—cattle, $59 million; meat and preparations, $33 million; and grains and preparations, $28 million.

Imports from the Dominican Republic picked up considerably from the previous year—increasing by $30 million to $129 million. Sugar, valued at $87 million, accounted for the entire increase.

The "import" from Cuba was tobacco that had been imported previously and released from U.S. bonded warehouses during the reporting period.

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